which might indicate the position of another seta. The anterior and middle femora bear setigerous punctures as specified by Dr. Roeschke for the subgenus Brennus, but examination shows these punctures present and strong in *relictus* and *regularis* while they are absent in some Brennus, for example *marginatus*, *fulleri*, *fallax* and closely allied forms. With this note, I leave the new species in proximity to *relictus* and *regularis*, where it would naturally be placed by its facies. It recalls most closely *C. regularis* Lec., but is easily distinguished by the much greater relative length of the head, prothorax and elytra, as well as by its longer and more slender legs and antennae. In a female of *regularis* the prothorax is at least one-fifth wider than long, much more strongly rounded in front of the point of greatest width and more rapidly narrowed behind than in the corresponding sex of *mannii*. In a male of *relictus* the combined length of antennal joints 2, 3, 4 and 5 is 4.3 mm., while in the type of *mannii* they measure 5.3 mm.

Type, a male in the United States National Museum. Of the three paratypes, one male is deposited with the type while two females remain in the collection of W. M. Mann.

Locality, Wawawai, Wash., March 20, 27 and 28, W. M. Mann; and May 14, C. V. Piper.

Messrs. Schwarz and Barber have kindly afforded aid in advice and in use of the facilities of the National Museum while the very characteristic figure is from a drawing made by my friend, Dr. Adam Böving. Three of the specimens were loaned me by the collector, Dr. W. M. Mann, after whom the species is named.

NOTES ON SOME JAPANESE APHIDIDAE.

By Ryoichi Takahashi, *Forest Experiment Station, Meguro, Tokio.*

Myzocallis zelkowae, new species.

Winged viviparous female.

Color: General color pale yellow, mesothorax yellow. Eyes pale green. Antennae pale yellow, apices of the third and the following two joints and base of the spur black. Wings hyaline, stigma yellow, veins pale brown. Each abdominal segment with a pair of small, round, brown spots. Legs, cornicles and cauda pale yellow.

Morphology: Body rather narrow, without hairs. Antennae slender, not on frontal tubercles, the relative length of the third and the following joints is as follows: III–33, IV–17, V–17, VI–17(10+7); sensoria on the third joint transversely narrow, twenty-five in number, the fourth joint wanting sensoria. Rostrum reaching the second coxae. Wings narrow,

stigmatic vein obsolete, hooklets two. Both the first and second abdominal segments with two small tubercles on the dorsum, the tubercles on the second larger; abdominal segments 1 to 4 inclusive, bearing small lateral tubercles. Cornicles very short, broader than long, broadest at the base, not constricted in the middle. Cauda globular. Anal plate bilobed. Legs slender, with short fine hairs, empodial hairs present.

Length of body 1.6 mm.

Length of antenna 1.2 mm.

Length of forewing 1.7 mm.

Host—*Zelkowa keaki*.

Locality, Tokio.

This interesting aphis is common on the underside of the leaves of *Zelkowa keaki* and often it is found also on the leaves of cultivated beans.

The viviparous females always have wings and as is characteristic of the Callipterina they are sporadic in habit and are easily roused, the least disturbance causing them to jump from the hosts.

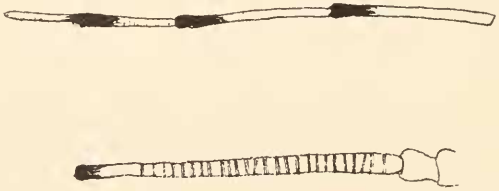

FIG. 1—*Myzocallis zelkowae*—antennal structure.

I have not found the sexuales of the species.

Described from a number of co-type slides, one sent to the U. S. National Museum and the others retained by the writer.

Greenidea kuwanae (Pergande).

This aphis is very common on the young shoots of *Quercus* from May onwards throughout the summer. The stem-mother is apterous and many winged forms, as well as wingless ones, appear in the second and the following generations and the oviparous female which appears in December has wings. I have never collected the male insect.

The oviparous females of Aphididae are usually wingless, but I have found that the oviparous females of the following species always have wings:

(1) *Greenidea kuwanae* Pergande.

(2) *Trichosiphum tenuicorpus* Okajima.

(3) *Cervaphis quercus* Takahashi (Zool. Mag. Tokio, vol. XXX,

p. 458). *Greenidea* and *Trichosiphum* belong to Trichosiphina, and *Cervaphis* belongs to Cervaphidina.

In *Trichosiphum pasaniae* Okajima the winged viviparous female is very rare, as in *Cervaphis* and the sexuales probably have wings.

Nippolachnus piri Mats.

This aphis is one of the most injurious pests of the pear-tree in Japan, and it is found on the underside of the leaf.

Most of the aphids belonging to Lachnina have no alternate hosts and may be found on the branches or stems of trees. But *Nippolachnus piri* Mats is double-hosted, spending the winter and spring on *Eriobotrya japonica* and the summer and early fall on the pear-tree.

The viviparous females of the second generation and the sexuparae have wings, but the other females are wingless. The sexuales appear in November and the male has wings.

This very interesting aphis somewhat resembles *Anoecia*, but belongs to Lachnina doubtlessly.

Chaitophorinella acerifoliae Takahashi.

C. acerifoliae Takah., Zool. Mag. Tokio, vol. XXXI, 1919.

Closely related *C. testudinata* Thorn., differing, however, in the following point:

The proximal part of the last antennal segment is nearly one half the length of the distal part. This species is common on the leaves of *Acer palmatum* in spring and often it is found on *Acer carpinifolium* and *Aesculus* sp. The dimorphs margined with many lamellae are produced by the females of the second and the following two or three generations and in summer only the dimorphs may be seen. The stem-mother is wingless, and winged forms appear in the second and the subsequent generations very commonly as in some *Chaitophorus*.

Chaitophorinella koelreuteriae Takahashi.

C. koelreuteriae Takah., Zool. Mag. Tokio, vol. XXXI, 1919.

This species is distinguishable from *C. acerfoliae* Takah. in the following characters:

1. Body larger.
2. Eyes smaller.
3. Larva (first instar) yellow or yellowish green.
4. Wingless viviparous female yellow or black.

Host.—*Koelreuteria macroculata*.

Many dimorphs margined with lamellae are produced by the females of the second and the following generations. I found in

1917 many wingless viviparous females which do not produce dimorphs at all in August and in September. Winged females appear only in spring.

Chaitopjorinella kuwanaii, n. name.

Chaitophorus japonica Essig and Kuwana, Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci., vol. VIII, No. 3, p. 83 (preoccupied by *japonica* Baker).

The host plant is *Acer pictum*. The stem-mother is wingless and some of the females of the second and third generations and the sexuparae have wings and the other females are wingless. The dimorphs, margined with lamellae, are produced by the females of the second and third generations. In summer the wingless viviparous females can be seen. I have not seen the dimorph described by Dr. Baker.

Stomaphis yanonis Takahashi.

S. yanonis Takah., Zool. Mag. Tokio, vol. XXX, p. 368, 1918.

In *S. quercus* L. winged females appear three times in a year, but in *S. yanonis* Takah. only some individuals of the second generation have wings usually. As is characteristic of *Stomaphis* the male is apterous and its rostrum is rudimentary. The stem-mother, as well as the male, is without cornicles.

Host.—*Celtis sinensis*.

Rhopalosiphum sambucicola Takahashi.

R. sambucicola Takah., Zool. Mag. Tokio, vol XXX, p. 372, 1918.

This species is closely related to *R. magnoliae* Essig et Kuw. The species spends the winter and early spring on *Sambucus racemosa*, but the summer on *Dioscorea japonica*, *Lagerstroemia indica*, *Celastrus articulatus* and *Citrus* sp.

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